

The Washington Times

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Postmaster Burleson on Tobacco

An Excellent Description of the Value of the Product, and
a Contribution to Common Sense.

The Washington Times is collecting a fund for the sending of American tobacco—the only kind that they like—to the American soldiers in Europe. As fast as the money is collected, tobacco is sent in well selected, well packed "kits," one kit for twenty-five cents—free of all express charges, Government stamp or tax and other charges. Many prominent men in the Government and in the army have spoken in praise of this idea—which enables the citizen of moderate means, as well as the man of wealth, to express his friendly feeling toward American soldiers abroad. Each tobacco kit carries to the soldiers the name of the giver.

A most interesting statement by Mr. Burleson, Postmaster General, is printed here. Such statements as this form a contrast to the ignorant, out-of-date, selfish and inconsiderate fanaticism that, if it could, would take from the soldiers defending their country and from the workmen engaged in hard labor, such harmless pleasures as are at their disposal. This is Postmaster General Burleson's statement:

By POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON.

"I most heartily approve and endorse the movement which has been organized for the purpose of sending our brave boys in the trenches all the tobacco they may need.

"The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were memorable ones in the world's history. During these centuries four of the greatest boons ever vouchsafed to man were introduced and came almost into universal use in all nations of Western Europe. First, was sugar; then tea, then coffee, and then tobacco. Sugar made coffee and tea usable and palatable. In 1578, Sir Walter Raleigh introduced tobacco into England. In less than 100 years the use of tobacco had extended all over the Christian world, and throughout the whole extent of the Mohammedan world, it displaced hashish and other forms of opiates in use and for which tobacco furnishes a perfect cure, and certainly a very beneficial and harmless substitute. This fact to my mind demonstrates beyond any question that the use of tobacco meets a physical want. It soothes; it contents; it sobers, and, above all, it clarifies the mind and is a great aid to consecutive thought. To the soldier on the march, in the camp, on the picket line, and, above all, in the trenches, and in army life everywhere, tobacco is indispensable.

"That great Baptist minister and orator, Spurgeon, said once when some friends expressed surprise to find him smoking after delivering a great sermon: 'After I deliver a sermon I immediately go to my sanctuary; return thanks to my Maker for His mercies, and then smoke one or two cigars to the glory of my God.'

"Tobacco is an antidote for the blues; it dispels hypochondria; it has great medicinal value, and it is still true, as Byron sings:

"Sublime tobacco,
Which from East to West,
Cheers the Tar's labor
And the Turkman's rest."

Anti-Semitism in Russia

It Will Die Out as Autocracy Dies Out—With the Growth
of Intelligence.

Intelligent readers will be interested in a letter published below received from a well known citizen of New York city:

The French revolution put an end to the torturing of witnesses, to the infliction of capital punishment on those accused of trivial offenses, and to brutal discrimination against the Jews who had done so much to build up the prosperity of France, as of other countries.

If the Russian revolution is to be a real triumph of Democracy over Autocracy, it will in its turn exile with the Romanoffs and the Prussian influence, the pogrom and other forms of brutality and bigotry that represented the spirit of the Romanoffs and of Prussian influence.

Not long ago in an editorial this writer contrasted the intelligence of England making Rufus Isaacs, a Jew, Lord Chancellor, the highest judge in the empire, with the brutality of Russia in its base and false blood-accusation worthy of the Middle Ages.

And now, under the revolution, two more Jews have been appointed to important posts in the Russian ministry. Marvelous is the power of revolution. You feel it as you read the letter that we print here, and realize that the nation that recently allowed slaughter of Jews now calls upon the educated Jews of Russia to help in the national government upbuilding. Read this interesting letter:

"August 25, 1917.

"To the Editor of The Washington Times.

"Dear Sir:

"It is an extraordinary coincidence that your request for a few words on the Jewish question in Russia is simultaneous with the news in the papers that two more Jews have been appointed to responsible posts in the new Russian ministry—Prof. Freedman as vice minister of finance, and Mr. W. W. Berenshtam as vice minister of food supplies.

"To understand this sudden change of heart on the part of the Russians, we must remember first of all that the Russian ruling caste under the Romanoff regime was a Prussian clique. The nobility and the higher military, the whole entourage of the dissolute court, was Prussian. The essence of the anti-Semitic question is there. Modern anti-Semitism which is social and economic, as contrasted with the ancient which was religious and philosophic, is a Prussian product, and its dissemination is co-extensive with the dissemination of kultur. This is evidenced if we survey the advanced nations of the world today, the term 'advanced' being used to exclude the Balkan states. Germany and Austria are the only countries whose rulers officially encourage anti-Semitism—that is the first outstanding fact. Anti-Semitism flourishes invariably and exclusively in Germany and

(Continued At Bottom of Last Column.)

"Reform" in Germany - - - By Raemaekers



This cartoon was made in Washington by Raemaekers, after reading in this newspaper the Berlin stories of "concessions to popular government." Not an easy job for Michaelis to pacify and convince good radical Scheidemann, with Hindenburg holding on to Michaelis' coat tails, and the Emperor pointing a gun at his head. Just as this cartoon was made, however, the Presi-

dent's letter to the Pope was published. That document will do a good deal for German radicalism, and a good deal to enlighten Kaiser and Hindenburg. They are in a great hurry for peace, and the United States is not in ANY hurry. Most disconcerting for the genial couple that were to have "Paris in three weeks and all Europe in three months." A long three months, and it will be longer.

Mrs. Wilson Woodrow's Article on Mothers

There Was One Whom Adversity Made a Remarkably Efficient Business Woman, Facile of Initiative Despite Efforts of Character Repression by Her Own Mother—Yet Her Own Daughter Suffered a Worse Stifling of Free Development Because of That Abuse of Parental Control That Seeks to Force the Burgeoning Mind to a Fossilized Mold.

By Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.

I WAS talking the other day to a woman who manages a very large business.

I think I shall describe her first before I take up the subject we were discussing, for her experience has been rather an unusual one. Her father was a man of wealth, but he had certain very well defined ideas about the upbringing of this one lovely daughter.

Father Tried to Analyze Her; Mother Sought to Shackle Her.

Although, in all probability, she would never have to struggle for a living, still he was a far-sighted person, and he meant to safeguard her as far as possible from the risks and hazards of this uncertain game of life.

He made a study of her temperament and personality, trying to discover what was the particular bent of her mind, and in what direction her talents lay, if she had any. But although she was clever, interested in many things, she had no accomplishments in which she really excelled, and she showed no more enthusiasm for one thing than for another.

He would have wasted thousands on the cultivation of even the tiniest hint of a talent, if he could have discovered one, but it was like looking for a needle in a haystack. She was obstinately mediocre.

One day, however, her mother came to him with wrath on her face and what looked like the wreck of a large velvet hat in her hands. "This is too much," she said. "It is beyond belief. I gave Mary this beautiful imported hat yesterday. Of course, it was shockingly expensive, but it was so becoming to her that I couldn't resist buying it for her, and she sat down this morning and pulled the whole thing to pieces. She does it with every hat she gets; she never wears the same one twice. It is too annoying."

Her husband sympathized with

her although he couldn't help laughing. The stunning, soaringly expensive hat of yesterday, today looked as if the dog had been worrying it.

"But every one speaks of her pretty clothes and especially of her hats," he said, rather dazedly.

It Was Just "Aggravating" to See Her Dismantle and Reconstruct.

"Oh, she's got a genius for clothes," admitted the mother, "and a knack about throwing a hat together, but she can't leave anything alone, and it is aggravating to see her take a wonderful French hat and reduce it to this." She held out the dismantled and twisted structure in her hand.

The father found food for considerable reflection in this incident. If his daughter spent most of her time in rebuilding new hats from the ruins of old ones, she should have her genius for military construction cultivated. Consequently she was taught designing from the ground up, and she studied her profession with enthusiasm both here and abroad.

She practiced it only a short time, however, for she did the more inevitable thing in her case; she married. For the next few years things happened very fast in her life. Her father died, her husband made ducks and drakes of her property within a very short time, and ultimately she found herself alone in the world, with an extremely small income and a young daughter to support and educate.

It always struck me that her father was always so desperately afraid that she would meet with just those particular misfortunes which befell her that he wished them on her, but nevertheless that is just a sneaking theory of my own; and events certainly justified his wisdom in preparing her for an uncertain future.

When I met her the other day I couldn't help saying:

"You are Exhibit A, the best type, the fine flower of the American business woman, and, business woman or sheltered life, you are the most finished and exquisite object these eyes have gazed on for some time. This may sound like fulsome flattery, but it's really bitter envy."

She laughed. She was, as usual, so well dressed that you couldn't describe her gown; it was a symphony in gray and black, and her hat! Words fail me. I can only gash my teeth that they never show that sort of creation to me.

"My business is wonderful," she remarked, with a look of pride and joy on her face. "I should never have been a really happy and contented woman without it. After all, the one thing forever good in all one's work, the interest which never fails one, the great compensation for all the disappointments and disillusionments of life."

She Was An Expert In Hats, But Had a Lot to Learn About Daughters.

"But you have two great interests," I said, "your work and your daughter."

She looked thoughtful. "My daughter," she said, "is the greatest thing in the world to me. There is absolute confidence between us, we are devoted to each other; but sometimes I'm afraid we don't understand each other very well. She takes absolutely no interest in clothes." She spoke as if that were the most incomprehensible state of mind in which one could find oneself, and so it was—to her.

"I have always chosen such pretty things for her," she went on plaintively. "I have always seen that she was simply but charmingly dressed, and that she wore good hats; and, you know, I do know something about hats."

"You do, indeed," I assured her. "You have a sixth sense about them."

"But my daughter won't let me choose them any more for her," there was tragedy in her tone. "And the things she wears! I didn't know that anyone could get such hideous head coverings. She won't listen to me, and I—well, I'm an expert in such things."

"You are, indeed," I enthusiastically agreed. "But you're not an expert in daughters. You've dressed her, as you say, charmingly all her life, without consulting her tastes and fancies in the least. You've treated her exactly as if she were a mannequin. You haven't allowed her to express her own individuality in her own clothes ever in her life, therefore you've invaded one of woman's inalienable rights. You've even dictated the way she shall wear her hair."

"Let me assure you now, that my sympathies are all with your daughter. Poor little girl! I don't wonder that she blossomed into ugly hate and frocks. They're the natural expression of a profound and quite understandable revolt. I'm only surprised that you haven't driven her to smocks."

Sympathy Wasted On Mothers That Is Needed More For the Children.

"That's the worst of all," she said. "I've been ashamed to speak of it. She's wearing them now." "I don't blame her," I affirmed. "If I had to live with you, and be told what to wear and what not to wear every other minute, I'd be going about in coffee sacks. You and your mother before you, and the great majority of the mothers over the length and breadth of the world, are always trying to cast your daughters in the mold you most admire, not the mold that is natural for the daughter at all. Oh, it isn't the mothers that need all the sympathy in this world; it's fifty-fifty between them and the children."

Votes For Americans

President Wilson Favors Woman Suffrage in New York, But Not About the District of Columbia?—Schools, and the Coming Parade.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

New York State is not far away, but it seems a great distance to go to advocate the enfranchisement of women when in the District of Columbia, not alone women but men cannot vote. President Wilson's message to the women of New York State shows a sympathy with woman suffrage that is commendable, but if Mr. Wilson would only say a word in favor of suffrage, male as well as female, in the District of Columbia, he would gladden the hearts of 350,000 people, thousands of whom have lived here all their lives and have never enjoyed that American sensation of casting a ballot on election day.

The President is a man of essential justice. He will not hesitate to express himself if the people of the District make plain their desire for the ballot. The trouble is that the occupants of the White House have never been particularly impressed with the fact that the people really want to vote. This is because the people have not made themselves vocal. They are beginning to do so now, and when the full meaning of their plea is impressed upon Mr. Wilson he cannot but acquiesce in it and lend his influence in Congress to the enactment of a measure that will restore to the people of the District the rights they once possessed.

SEND THE CHILDREN TO SCHOOL.

Anticipating that the attractive compensation available to boys and girls on account of the war will keep many of them away from school, United States Commissioner Claxton of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior has wisely begun a movement to prevent such an unfortunate situation from arising. Labor unions, parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, churches, and other religious bodies, and many other organizations have been enlisted in a campaign to maintain school efficiency as a special patriotic duty this year.

Prompt and regular attendance at school is the essence of American democracy. What profiteth a nation that it wage a war for democracy abroad if it lose its democracy at home! And it is through the public school that America has progressed to the very forefront of popular government and civic freedom.

Upon labor unions and employers will the chief responsibility rest for keeping the children in the schools, for if they stick to normal standards there will be no employment of boys and girls during school hours. The most priceless gift America has is the education it gives the children. Youth comes but once in a lifetime and aptness for instruction diminishes with the individual with advancing years. Says Commissioner Claxton:

"For the protection of our boys and girls against unusual temptations to fall into delinquencies of many kinds, and that they may be prepared more fully for the work of life and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, it is of the utmost importance that our schools shall be maintained in full efficiency, both as to attendance and standards of work, during the continuance of the war, and everything possible should be done to increase their efficiency in both respects."

The schools open within a week. Parents should take to heart the counsel of Commissioner Claxton.

THE PARADE OF PARADES.

Washington's parade on September 4th is to be a remarkable event. Originally planned as a celebration for the drafted men, the committee on arrangements with commendable spirit has followed the suggestion made by The Times and by prominent citizens of the community that the parade include the District boys who volunteered in the different branches of the army. Now, the President himself has promised to march and both the Senate and House will follow in a body behind him. No more impressive program has ever been arranged. It is a day in which the National Government is to honor the city of Washington. Let the people omit no effort to show their civic as well as patriotic spirit. It will be a day of tremendous significance for Washington—the voteless but patriotic city.

Anti-Semitism in Russia

(Continued From First Column.)

in those countries and localities where German thought has permeated—that is the second fact. This does not mean that all anti-Semites are Germans. It does mean that anti-Semitism has its source and fountain-head in German thought and influence.

"Russia is a conspicuous example of the corroding effect of this persistent and pernicious Prussian propaganda. Before the German influence crept into Russia, anti-Semitism was practically unknown there. The large numbers of Jews in Russia today are accounted for by this fact. Anti-Semitism was introduced by the Prussian ruling caste as a means of strengthening itself by dividing the enemy. That great German anti-Semite, Bismarck, stated the situation when he said, 'Anti-Semitism is the socialism of fools.' Anti-Semitism was a means of dividing the bourgeoisie against itself. It arrayed the Mujik against his imaginary enemy the Jew so as to make him forget his real enemy, the Romanoff. Thus has arisen the myth of a 'Russian' anti-Semitism. It took generations to inculcate, and it certainly will take years to eradicate. The uninformed Russian masses cannot be enlightened in a month either on this or on many other truths essential to their existence as a democracy. Meanwhile the important fact remains that anti-Semitism never was a Russian trait. As Prof. Paul Milyukov, the spokesman of the revolution, says, 'It is enough to collate (compare) the arguments expounded in the Duma or printed in the Russian Standard and Zemshchina with anti-Semitic literature, such as Drumont's books, or similar German works—and it becomes apparent that in the latter the entire anti-Semitic arsenal of our nationalists is to be found ready-made.'

"Anti-Semitism has been banished from the intelligent Russian classes along with other Prussian evils. It will vanish from the lower classes, as they rise in education and power of self-government. To quote once more from Prof. Milyukov, 'The Jewish masses have realized the importance for them of the emancipatory movement not only because they are more enlightened, because they are more educated, because they are not addicted to alcoholism, and, hence, are superior to their neighbor . . . but because in their case it was a struggle for elementary rights the importance of which is plain to every one and vitally concerns every one. That is why the entire Jewish mass may actually be reckoned in the ranks of those who are with the Russian emancipatory movement.'

"N. S. J."